

Name:

Class:

Drug abuse

1 The table below contains statements about certain drugs.

Match the words **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** with the statements **1** to **4** in the table.

A Alcohol ...1.....

B Nicotine4....

C Cannabis ...2.....

D Heroin3.

	Statement
1	May cause cirrhosis of the liver.
2	May cause psychological problems.
3	Is an illegal drug.
4	Acts as a stimulant.

(4)

2 Which of the following substances in tobacco smoke is addictive?

A Tar

B Nicotine

C Carbon monoxide

D Carbon dioxide

(1)

3 Which of the following is **not** a disease that can be caused by smoking cigarettes?

A Liver damage

B Bronchitis

C Emphysema

D Lung cancer

(1)

4 Which of the options **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the following statement is **not** correct?

Women who smoke during pregnancy have a higher risk of having a:

A longer pregnancy.

B premature birth.

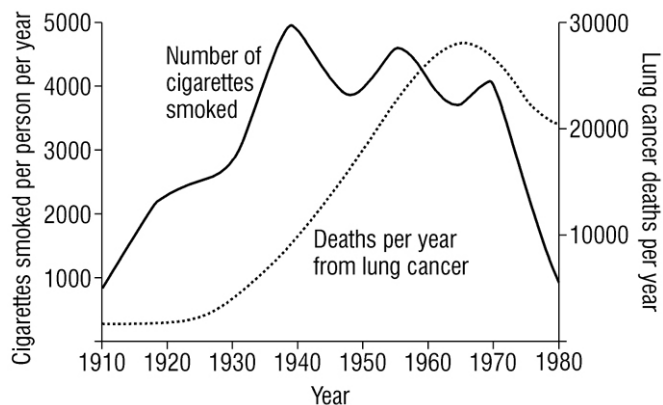
C baby of lower than average birth mass.

D baby that is dead at birth.

(1)

Continued ...

- 5 The graph shows the number of cigarettes smoked per male per year in the UK from 1910–1980. The dotted line shows the number of male deaths from lung cancer over the same period.



- (a) Name the independent variable shown on the graph.
The year. (1)
- (b) Most graphs display data collected on one dependent variable.
 (i) Why is this graph unusual?
It show us two dependent variables...... (1)
 (ii) Explain why the data has been presented like this.
Relate the number of cigarettes to deaths per year...... (1)
- (c) Use the information in the graph to show that there is a link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.
High the number of cigarettes, higher will be the number of deaths...... (2)
- (d) Assuming smoking does cause lung cancer, give two reasons why there is a time lag of around 30 years between a high level of cigarette smoking and a high rate of death from lung cancer.
It took time for cancer to develop. The other reason is because people start smoking very young...... (2)
- (e) What is the effect on the body of the carbon monoxide in tobacco smoke?
Decrease oxygen availability...... (1)

Continued ...

6 The table shows the results of a survey carried out in 1995 to find out how much alcohol youngsters drink in a week.

Amount drunk* (units of alcohol)	Aged 11 (%)	Aged 12 (%)	Aged 13 (%)	Aged 14 (%)	Aged 15 (%)
None	75.7	64.1	56.7	44.7	31.4
1–6	20.1	29.0	29.7	34.2	38.8
7–10	1.7	3.5	5.4	8.8	13.3
11–14	1.6	1.4	3.7	5.2	5.4
15–20	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.8	4.6
21+	0.3	1.0	2.4	3.3	7.5

(* One unit = half a pint of beer/one glass of wine/one measure of spirit).

- (a) Calculate the percentage of 14-year-olds who drink more than six units of alcohol in a week.
 21,1% (1)
- (b) In a school with 240 pupils aged 15, how many of these pupils does the data suggest drink more than 21 units per week?
 18 pupils (1)
- (c) Calculate the mean percentage of 11 to 15 year olds who drink 1–6 units of alcohol in a week.
 30.4% (1)
- (d) What is the range of the proportion of youngsters aged 11–15 who drink 15–20 units of alcohol per week?
 3.9% (1)
- (e) Explain why driving a car under the influence of alcohol can be dangerous.
 Because alcohol slows down the brain activity

 (3)
- (f) Suggest two other effects on society of alcohol abuse apart from drink-driving.
 Passive smoking, pollution, domestic violence etc.
 (2)